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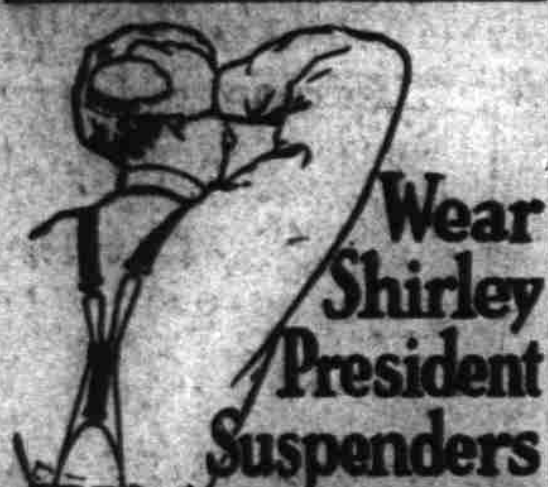
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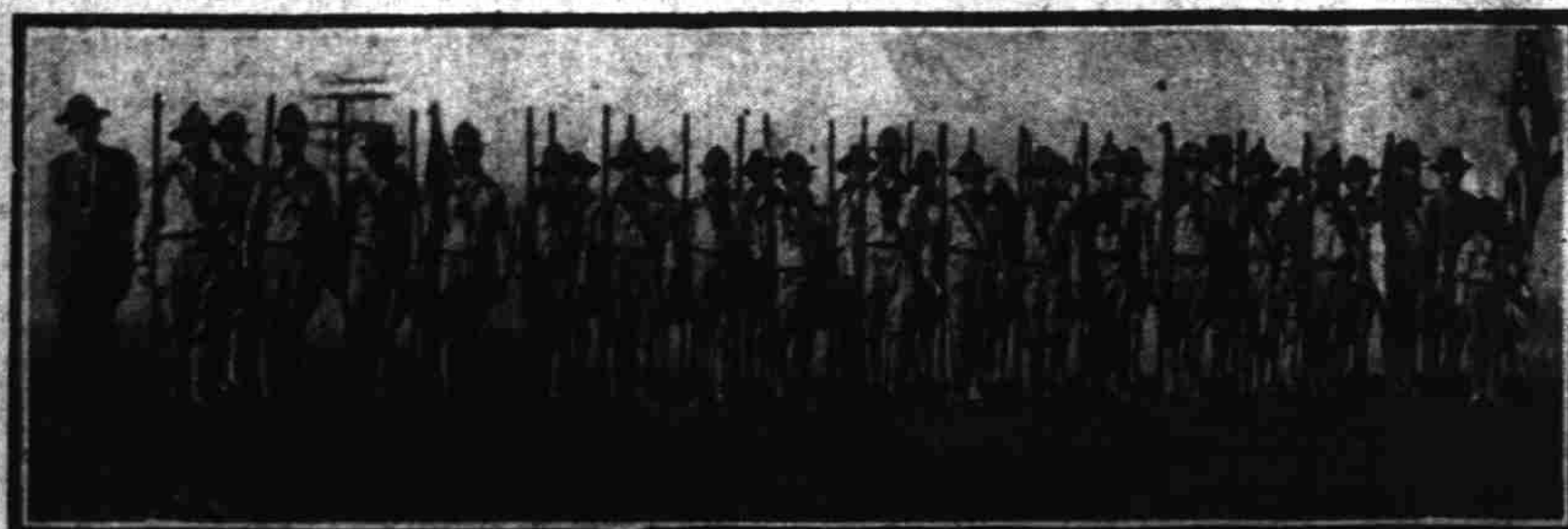
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TODAY'S NEWS TODAY.

Troop 1, Hilo Boy Scouts Pioneer Organization



YOUTHS ACTIVE IN WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Troop 1, Hilo Boy Scouts, is the pioneer organization of the Big Island, and has been scouting since last year with Rev. Father Aloysius of the Catholic Mission as scoutmaster and, until recently, John Swain as assistant scoutmaster. As will be seen from the accompanying illustrations, it is composed mostly of big boys; a hardy lot, full of ginger and for the majority engaged week-days in the gentle art of earning their own living. In a headquarters, which is opposite the court house, the throbbing drum and exultant bugle summons the clan two nights a week. Eagles, Wolves, Tigers and Lions war and scream on the occasion, being a happy mixture of sport and drill. The discipline is strict, however.

These boys voluntarily place themselves under a law which calls frequently for the hardest kind of work, and without discipline, no work is possible. Be it said in Hilo First's favor that their discipline is admirable, though self-imposed. In the semi-military evolutions they easily hold first place in the territory. Under Assistant Scoutmaster Swain a degree of precision was arrived at which will

not soon be lost, although this instructor has come to live in Honolulu. In the regular scoutcraft activities of general hardness, take care of your self and be prepared for accident, they are, like other scouts, working along this not at all royal road. For instance, they have been taught bread-baking in the open, knotting, lashings, various life-saving expedients, such as how to lift and carry an injured companion five ways, various "releases," as they are called, for use in the water when a drowning man grabs you and tries to start a double funeral. Then there are methods for bringing a half-drowned person "back to life," what to do in case of a serious cut by axe or glass bottle; the first-aid makeshifts, too, that every boy, or man for that matter, should know. Tourniquets, not by name but by practice. Merely to have heard how to stop serious bleeding is not sufficient for the unsung hero. He must be trained in the practice constantly, or the day will come when this scout,

like the general run of mankind, stands around aghast, pale and panic-stricken, while his chum calmly bleeds to death.

All these things, and more, the Hiloist is working on. It takes a salute to stand by and see that things are done "according to Hoyle," and in Father Aloysius this troop has found one. His full name is Aloysius H. Borghouts, a figure so well known to kamaaina on these islands as to need no word painting. It is said of him that no boy is down and out until Father "Louis" gives him up. He is the Big Brother man of Hilo.

Last July this troop went camping to Halemauana, and the members fun was of the now regular boy scout order. Tents of a lordly size were presented them by G. C. Kennedy, and with these the trip was a great success. This camp was run exactly as if, instead of 30, there had been 30,000 men. The army regulations, sanitary and otherwise, modified, of course, to suit a contingent that is more in

the order of a sheriff's posse than a company of soldiers, were carried out. The scout movement is pledged to maintain a strict watch over boys in camp lest they take on those barbaric habits of dirt, disorder and discomfort, known to the wise as more dangerous than mad dogs or gory-eyed bulls. Camp sickness is nowadays traceable to filthy habits about camp—and if the scout movement does not more than teach the rising generation safe ways of living in the open and under cover, it should for that alone have the enthusiastic support of high or low.

The ordinary boy, not a scout, goes

doubled up into thousands, would kill off a large percentage of the men under canvas. To the scoutmaster the task is set of knowing the very latest wrinkles in camp craft or campaigning. It means merely reading the scout's handbook.

On July 1, the Hilo troop took first prize in the scout exhibition. This had the Hilo II against it—raw recruits. Under John Talcott this troop is developing rapidly. The members wear the short or summer rig, while Hilo I wears winter rig. It is hoped that the Hiloists will stick together until some young Davy Crockett among them wins his way through all the degrees of scouting, through ten-berfoot, second class, first class, to the 29 vocational badges, his own choice out of 57 varieties of handicraft (called merit badges), which will entitle him to be called a Silver Eagle. That would, indeed, put Hilo on the map.

Municipal Ownership vs. Tammany

Municipal ownership of public utilities is the slogan wherewith Amos Pinchot calls the New York forces of reform to arms for the extirpation of Tammany misrule. His views are set forth in a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the County Chairman and Other Chairmen," addressed by name to sixteen persons, including Francis W. Bird, Norman Hargood, Timothy L. Woodruff, James D. Bell and Joseph F. O'Grady. Mr. Pinchot's theory is that no permanent reform can be gained by turning out the thieves, simply, and that a paramount issue cannot be made of such a thing as police corruption, this phase of Tammany government being mentioned only as one of many. Following up his proposition that a specific evil is "not a paramount issue at all," Mr. Pinchot says:

"The average man is neither a capitalist nor a property holder. He has few possessions. He has little to lose. He is an optimist and does not live in the momentary expectation of being robbed or murdered. He believes, of course, in honest police administration, although he knows, as you and I surely know, that three-fourths of the energy of the police department is expended in guarding the property of a class to which he does not belong. He is sympathetic with the efforts of the district attorney to convict policemen and gangsters of grafting and of murdering each other. And he is indignant when he remembers that members of the police force are used to collect tribute from our unfortunate sisters of the street, whose lot is hard enough.

"No doubt the average citizen hopes that Whitman will continue in office so that his good work may go on—so that the graft hunt may some day reach beyond the tools and stool pigeons, who have so far been brought to justice. But the average citizen is not deeply moved by police and criminal court matters. What he is interested in is his own daily struggle for existence. And if you want him to take a vigorous part in the campaign next fall, you have got to hold out a hope to him of something a good

deal more important than reform in police matters, or than petty economic and a village improvement association program."

Asking why they should not really attack Tammany instead of tinkering with the symptoms of Tammany—why not strike at the roots instead of the twigs of Tammany, Mr. Pinchot says the strength of Tammany lies primarily in one thing—in the private ownership of public utilities, such as gas, electricity and transportation. "In return for prompt financial backing on a large scale," he argues, "Tammany gives to the gas, electricity and transportation monopolies the balance of power in the public service commission, the department of water supply, gas and electricity and the board of estimate and apportionment. In short, Tammany furnishes private capital with the opportunity to exploit the average man, and private capital furnishes Tammany with the wherewithal to deliver the goods. You know this, Mr. Chairman, I know it, Tammany knows it, and the public knows it. We all know that any campaign that does not strike at the electric, gas, telephone, subway, surface and elevated road monopolies simply amounts to a kind of Mayday pageant—to attacking Tammany with slapsticks or pelting the tiger with flowers and confetti."

Referring to the hot fight over the subway contracts, the author says the situation presented a far more vital question to the Wall Street backers of the contracts than that of the liberal return promised on the underwriting. "If the contracts had been rejected," Mr. Pinchot explains, "and public operation of the new subways had been decided on, it would have been the beginning of the end of a gigantic, profitable and respectable source of investment, and in many cases of graft at the public's expense. It would have been the first step toward the abolition of private monopoly in New York's public utilities. It would have acted as the opening wedge toward city owned and operated gas, electric, telephone and transportation systems, run for the benefit of the people instead of for a

few stockholders. And the Tammany-owning clique of more or less unscrupulous, or at the least old-fashioned exploiters, who operate the public utilities in the city of New York today would have had to root for truffles elsewhere."

Proceeding with his argument, the author states that "wherever municipal ownership and operation has once gained a footing it has rarely receded." It has been almost invariably a success. He compares municipal control of various utilities in different cities with the state of affairs in New York, among the examples being Cleveland with electric rates less than a third of the charge in either Brooklyn or New York; South Norwalk, while underselling New York, Brooklyn and all the private plants of Connecticut, having since 1902 made profits for "the people of four times the capital invested, and Pasadena by its municipal plant saving to the users of electricity, by forcing a general reduction of rates, about \$400,000 from October, 1908, to June, 1912. Mr. Pinchot has no faith in public service commissions, his opinion of them being thus stated:

"On the whole, it is overwhelmingly established that the regulation of public service corporations, by commissions has been a failure. As a general rule the members of the public service commission, even when they are inclined to side with the people instead of with private monopoly, are no match for the highly paid and carefully selected attorneys and agents of the corporations. And the commission becomes, either innocently or designedly, the protector of private monopoly rather than of the people. Indeed, no one realizes this more clearly than the corporations themselves, and for this reason commission regulation has become extraordinarily popular among politicians generally and the monopolies of which they are often the agents." Grafting, however, for the sake of argument that the results of commission regulation were otherwise, the author contends that the public might just as well have the six per cent profit, to which he premises the corporations might be held, as the public utility corporation. "In England and Germany," he remarks, "as well as in certain American cities, other than New York, the matter of saving money for the people by municipal operation has been forced upon politicians and reformers."

As the foregoing is only a bare outline of its contents. In concluding, Mr. Pinchot shows his realization that the fight he proposes will be resisted by the property and money interests, but says that whether they won or lost now, those on the side of the people would know that they had stood for what was sound and right and what must inevitably come in the future, that they had struck a real blow to relieve the average man from extortion and oppression and that they had at last attacked the source and stronghold of Tammany's power.

Though broadened silks are used for costumes, they are not as universally becoming as the plain fabrics. The combination of a coat of figured material with a skirt of the plain goods is a happy one, and if the coat is in a neutral coloring it may be worn with other silk frocks and the lingerie dresses.

The fashion of wearing a wide sash draped from the hips low toward the back and fastening in a bow well to the hem of the skirt, is greatly in favor.



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